OUR SWEET-VOICED WOMEN.

THE BUN'S DISCUSSION AROUSES YERY GENERAL INTEREST.

The Voices of the Cultured New York Women as Sweet and Musical as These in Any Clime-Voler Culture Now Generally Taught with Excellent Results-You Can Make Your Voice Attractive if You Braire to-What the Elecution and Voice Culture Instructors Have to Say. Since the recent publication of an article in

The Sun concerning the low musical voices of Southern women, many letters have been written to the editor on this subject, and various queries raised, attesting a widespread interest in the general subject of attractive speech. A of THE SUN who has visited many teachers of voice culture finds that the sweet low voice, that "excellent thing in woman," though indigenous to some climes and peculiar to some nationalities, is also the product of culture and the result of refinement, may nevertheless be universally acquired by diligent and careful practice of certain exercises, Voices of Illiterate, ignorant, and low-bred people are habitually extremely loud and poarse, while the speech of the really cultured lady, be she in drawing room, shop, or car, is invariably soft and low, though it may, and often does, lack the charm of inherent melody; hence it follows that low voices are quite as much the result of education, culture, breeding, and association as the accident of birth or the effect of climate.

A lady of English descent, who has travelled extensively, resided for many years in London, and who is now teaching elecution to the so-ciety girls and women of New York, says that she finds no voices more melodious and charm-ing than those of cultured, educated women in New York. "Talk of the melody of the much praised English voice," exclaims this decided vivacious little lady, "it does not compare favorably at all with New York voices in beauty and variety of modulation and harmony of vocalization. I insist that it is not so much where you live as how you live, how bred, and educated, that makes your voice low and soft. Girls can be taught to talk right just as they can be taught to dance, to walk, to sing, or to eat as they should, and parents are beginning to understand this and to remove voice culture from the list of accomplishments and catalogue it among the necessary branches of a liberal and practical education. As in vocalization the constant practice of various exercises gives strength and flexibility and volume to the voice, which are manifest in the simplest little ballad as well as the most complicated aria, so the exercises of articulation give to the voice. in common conversation as well as in dramatio recitation, a melody of cadence and a harmony of enunciation. In singing, a constant effort notes are allowed to mar the symphony of sound; but in sp-aking, far too many people do not exercise sufficient caution, and they allow their emotions to produce harsh, unpleasant, discordant sounds in their conversation. Constant indeed must be the effort of one who out of dissonance.

"Aguin a paragraphy." is made to produce melody of tone, and no laise

"Aguin a person's associates affect the tone
of the voice in speech to a grant a out of dissonance.

"Aguia a persen's associates affect the tone of the voice in speech to a greater extent than a generally considered. In a household where loud boisterous speech prevails, one is likely, unconsciously, to imitate it, just as in a household where pretity graces and courtesies of manner are neglected, one sometimes becomes atrangely forgetful of them after a little. This is particularly true of children, so far as tone of voice is concerned. Mothers make a more serious mistake than they realize in scolding children in a loud, harsh tone, for obedience, when once learned, is fielded quite as readily to a whisper as to a shout. This is easily illustrated in a school by concert exercise among a large number of pupils. If a question be asked in a loudharsh tone, the answering veices strike the keynote of the questioner's voice, and are equally harsh; if suddenly the teacher's voices oftens almost to a whisper, the answers come in the same low tone by the entire class. A family of little children lived near me one note of the questioner's voice, and are equally harsh; if suddenly the teacher's voices oftens almost to a whisper, the answers come in the same low tops by the entire class. A family of little children lived near me one summer whose mother had agentle way of correcting them in a low tone, the more serious and repeated the offence the softer the chiding voice. A difference of oblinion arose among the two little girls one morning, and I heard the elder sister say, softly, boat do that admin. Edie, and presently, in a lower tone. Don't do that admin, I say. Then as Edith evidently persisted in her transgreasions, the little voice sunk aimost to a whisper and said, slowly. Edle, if you do that admin I'll say you wight in your face! The tiny maiden's cheeks were burning with angry color and her eyes flashed indignantly, but her voice was as soft and low as a dove's coo, and I thought as I is soned, what a precious inheritance that mother had bestowed upon her daughter in this delightful self-control of voice under the strongest indignation. I can teach people the correct position of the organs of speech, and can secten their voices by various exercises, but the effort to speak gently must come from within themselves or all my work is in vaib.

"People are inclined to read in one tone and talk in another, which is an disastron."

speak gently must come from within themselves or all my work is in valu.

"People are inclined to read in one tone and talk in another, which is as disastrous to a cultured voice as the bad habit some people have of laying aside little courteies of manner at home to be put on with their best clothes when they go out, is to refinement of manner and grace of address. There are scopic who have been endowed with a melody of utterance and a harmony of vocalization to whose speech it is a delight to listen; and there are women constantly surrounded by gentle and refining influences, never coming in contact with harsh or discordant sounds, whose speech is as soft as velves and smooth as sliver; but there are likewise women who may, however humble their circumstances or impoverished their resources, acquire this sure stamp and sead of culture by the constant practing; so you see voice culture is in an indirect way a wholesome moral agent."

A cultured lady of Brooklyn's best scelety having, through financial disaster, entered the area.

A cultured lady of Brooklyn's best society having, through financial disaster, entered the ranks of the toilers and spinners of life, has devoted herself to the tenening of elecution and voice culture, because she finds a greater demand for teachers of this branch of study than for any other. 'I have all kinds of girls sent to ne, 'she said; 'girls who shout and girls who shout and girls who shout and girls who shout and string who white and girls who are so baskin they seldom speaks at all; girls who toe in and stoon, girls who stride and slam, and girls who are horribly conscious of their own hands and feet, and never seem able to find a satisfactory abiding place for their extramities. Now, as the lessons proceed a gradual growth in grace is apparent, not only during the recitation of the various selections on which they have received most dr.il, but in all their motions. They walk better, stand straighter, loss their self-consciousness, forget their hands received most drain, but in all their motions. They walk better, stand straighter, lose their self-consciousness, lorget their hands and feet, and learn a restulaness of attitude and a quiet grace of manner which does not forsake them even under the most trying circumstances. Thus the girl who has been taught how to control, modulate, and solten her voice will unconsciously express her thoughts and emotion in clear, pure, correct tones. I always try to impress upon my pupils the great importance of a cultivated voice, and often relate to them a little conversation I overheard between two gestiemen concerning the beauty of a very pretty girl who stood near them. One of them was very much impressed with the roung lady's charms, and was about seeking an introduction when suddenly she speek in a loud harsh voice. Never mind the introduction, said the admitting gentiemen, she isn't a lady. No lady could have a voice like that."

introduction, said the admiring gentleman, she isn't a lady. No lady could have a voice like that."

In our school of elecution are found not only women but men studying this newly revived golence of the voice, among them a lawyer of good repute in this city, devoling hours of his valuable time to the modulation of a loud, resonant voice, which, though effective in oratory, is extremely tiresome in conversation. The beauty of the much-admired English voice," said the teacher of this school "consists in its undulation rather than its melody, and few voices are naturally so hard and stentorian that they may not become pleasant to the ear by an undulation and variety of expression. Charles Kenn, the actor, had a peculiarly rasping, disagreeable voice, but so exquisits was its modulation and so varied its intensity of lone that it peasessed a greater fascination than simple melody of ulterance could inspire. There is no reason why the American voice should not be most delightful and curbonloue, only that too little attention is paid to the subject. Parants should a children and children hout at sach other tast! ecriain vocal chards are strained and unduly distended, while certain other tones lack development from want of exercise. The popular call of the newshows of New York is soulcimes beautiful in its clear purity and resonance, but their volces have no other west notes for their development is only in one tone or said tones. A reasonance is only in one tone or said tones. easy exercise which fends toward modelation and counting in different tones, beginning at a whisper and gradually horses, beginning at a whisper and gradually horses into in degree until the greatest volume is reached, and then gradually softening the sound to a whisper again. For a person of receptive faculties three or five lessens of a competent and thorough teacher suffice to enable them to understand the simple principles of modulation of volce; the practice of them is the work of a lifetime.

In ancient Greece respected.

me. I ancient Greece a school of elecution was

BLESSED JOHN BAPTIST DE LA SALLE. The Brief of Beatification of the Founder of the Christian Schools

All through the country the friends of the Brothers of the Christian Schools have been waiting engerly for news of the ceremonies able John Baptist De La Salle, the founder o this noble order of teachers. The beatification was promulgated on Feb. 19, and mention has been made of the vast crowds attracted to the ceremony. Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, priests, and clergy of all orders thronged the sanctuary, anxious to honor the newly beatified servant of God. Many persons entitled to admittance were obliged to remain outside; the galleries of the sacred building were crowded almost to disaster with delegations from all parts of the world, ascembied to take part in the first public honor paid in the Church to this true friend of youth.

The knowledge of the vast concourse so as-sembled must fill with pride all friends of the followers of the Blessed De La Saile; but the brief of the Holy Father must fill them with a fervent loyalty than ever to the successor of The l'apai brief, promulgating the beatification, begins thus:

"They who lead others to the knowledge of saving truth, and make them walk in the path of life, exercise an exaited mission and deserve a crown of eternal glory. This Holy Writteaches us by declaring that 'They who instruct many unto justice shall sains as stars for all eternity.

"This crown is assured to those who, despising earthly interests, consecrate their lives to the Christian education of the rising generations.

"Among those who have so devoted themselves, John Baptist De La Salle, who began his work in the seventeenth century, is worthly of special remark. Providence seems to have raised him up at that particular time, to save youth from the snares of Junsenism, than east over the greater portion of France." Having summarized the sailent features of the earliest years of De La Salle, the Holy Father continues:

"De La Salle joined the study of polite literature to the practice of all Christian virtues, and became so distinguished a student that he The l'apal brief, promulgating the beatifica-

"De La Salle joined the study of polite literature to the practice of all Christian virtues,
and became so distinguished a student that he
surpassed all his fellow collegians.

be La Salle continued his distinguished
career, and at the age of 17 one of the most
learned and venerable members of the Cathedral Chapter of Rheims, M. Dozet, resigned in his favor.

Raleed to the
priesthood, De La Salle devoted much of his
time to good works, visiting the moor conpriesthood. De La Saile to the poor con-time to good works, visiting the poor con-soling the afflicted, aiding all who asked his assistance, as occasion required. 

his forbearance under such circumstances seems increditide.

"These traits marked the blessed servant of God as one who was destined for a high and noble mission.

"A special attraction for educational work has been from the first, one of his strongest characteristics. This led him to study by what means he might best improve the educational systems of his day. It was on July 8, 1851, that this study took definite form, when he gathered a number of young men under his own roof, and the first community of the Brothers of the Christian Schools was inaugurated.

the Brothers of the Christian Schools was inmigarated.

"As the reputation of the new system increased, other willing hands offered to join in
the new departure. The institute began to
spread, and society was glad to acknowledge
the influence for good of De La Salle and his
disciples. Schools were opened not only in
Rheims, but also in many other cities of France.
It was thus that this man so greatly gifted decided to devote himself exclusively to the work
of education. " and for this purpose renounced his canonry, distributed his large fortune to the poor, and became one with his colaborers.

aborers.
"While he insisted that the pupils should be

inborers.

"While he insisted that the pupils should be carefully instructed in the principles of a literary education, he was still more anxious that their hearts should be formed to the pursuit of virtue; that they should grow up strong and healthy, under the fructifying rays of evangelic truth.

"History demonstrates how great and abundant were the fruits of the labors of this indefatigable servant of God.

"The more solidly to establish his work, De La Salle organized an educational establishment in the capital of France. Here grave difficulties arose: De La Salle was ridicaled, dragged before the civil courts as an innovator: calumniated, condemned to pay heavy fines; pursued by the Paris school teachers who sought to close his classes.

"The extraordinary attachment of De La Salle for the floly forman See was also a source of trial and persecution.

"The extraordinary attachment of trial and persecution.

"To prove his love for the occupant of the chair of Peter he sent two of his disciples to present the homages of the institute to Pope Clement XI, and also to found a branch of the society in Rome.

"His next is see was to resign the position of General, which he had thus far held, and so skillally did he manage this delicate proceeding that he secured his release from the responsibilities of the first place and became the most humble of inferiors where he had previously held command. His death has not dried up the sources of wellding in the source

"His next step was to resign the position of General, which he had thus lar held and so skillully did he manage this delicate proceeding that he secured his release from the responsibilities of the first pieze and became the most humble of inferiors where he had previously held command. His death has not dried up the sources of welldoing in the society. On the contrary, new branches have anpeared the good work has been extended, and to day the Brothers of the Christian Schools are found in every part of the world helping to water the held of God's Church.

"In consequence," concludes the Holy Father, "touched by the appeals of the entire congregation of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, in virtue of our anostolic authority and by force of these letters, we grant the right of giving to the venerable servant of God. John Haptist De La Salle, the title of Blessed, of exposing his body, or that which still remains there of as also his relies, to the public veneration of the nithul."

The brief then proceeds to state the special honors that may be paid the Holy Servant of God in particular churches, but leaves to the diocesan authorities the fixing of dates in which public services may be held in honor of Blessed John Baptist De La Salle.

The Holy Father gave a private audience to Brother Joseph, the Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and afterward received the provincial visitors of the order. His Hollinese especially singled out for conversation Brother Justin, visitor of the Brothers in the district of New York. He was delighted to learn the strides the Brothers are making in the United Sitaes, and was moved to conclude the audience by saying:

"To-day it is sought to give us schools without religion, but it is the Christian school that we must have. Bring up your students in purity, of morals. You are the rampart, the busiless and care the part of the Brothers and services of the Change of the Brothers presented a magnificently bound copy of De La Balle's life to its Holling and the

Authors' Readines in Washington.

Mr. A. M. Palmer, who has assumed the busi-ness direction of the Authors' Readings to take place in Washington on March 17 and 18 anneunces the follow-A det will be netter for the search prominent Washing. Sirg Clayerand and several other prominent Washing. New Clayerana and the because interested in the reasons are and are and to be tauch interested in the reasons as are also prominent meaniners of the legislative as did dielab branches of the over-muont the latter in view of the fact that the object of the league is to protect authors in their literary rights.

National Opera.

INTERESTING TURF EVENTS.

FIFE THOUSAND ENTRIES FOR MON-MOUTH'S IMPORTANT STAKES.

The Longest List in the History of the Tori

-Joy in Jerome Park-Capt Brow Great stable-Garrison in Calliornia A sort of jubilee hilarity has prevailed mong the trainers in Jerome Park during the past few days. The rejoicing was caused by the sunshine that tempered the lingering blasts of the longest and coldest winter that they have passed through since 1879. On Wednesday several tough steeplechasers cantered around Pienie Hill, and on the following day lines of thoroughbreds from the stables of Eph Snedeker, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Fred Gebhard, John Hyland, Jere Dunn and others were taking exercise for the first time this year over the regular course. American lockey Club members now take pride in the fact that their truck was the first in this section on which race horses were enabled to take their preliminary work. breaking up of the winter vacation. combined with the unparalleled number of entries received for Monmouth Park's races. has brightened up the rooms jointly occupied by the American and Monmouth Associations. The announcement made in THE SUN a week ago that the number would be larger than ever received before by any racing association in America has been more than verified, and has exceeded the estimates of the most sanguine members. The number of entries received up to yesterday for the stakes which closed March 1 was 2,870, with E. J. Baldwin and Dan Mc-Carthy of California yet to hear from. Mr. Baldwin made 112 nominations last year and Mr. McCarthy 26. More are looked for this year; but an equal number will make a total of 8.003. In addition to this, the stakes which closed last August, also to be run this year, had 2,116 entries, making a grand total of 5,124 nominations, a list unequalled in the history of racing. The entries which closed March 1 are distributed in this order: Carteret Handicap, new, 159; Amboy, new, 148; Rahway, new, 90; Cape May, new, 103; Jersey new, 100; Fourth of July, 103; Midsummer, 87; Monmouth, 85; Long Branch, 77: Harvest, 66: Dolaware, 61: Neversink, 52: Shrewsbury. 51; Monmouth Cup, 27; Select Stakes, 132; Camden, 110; Atlantic, 102; Independence, 192; Seabright, 98; Red Bank, 97; Colleen, 84; Newark, 97; Passaic, 88; Orange, new, 37; Lassle, 79; Optional, 68; Trenton, 68; Palisade, 68; Raritan, 66; Choice, 63; Eatontown, 53; Elizabeth 52; Barnegat, 53; Champion, 41; Freehold, 39; Ocean, 29. Stakes closed last August; Lorillard, 212; Monreonth Oaks, 106; Hopeful, 133; July, 129; Steckton, 151; Stevens, 133; Tyro, 132; Sapling, 142; Junior Champlon, 242; Home Bred, 108; West End Hotel, 199; Omnibus, 218; August, 156; Criterion, 155. Shrewsbury, 51: Monmouth Cup. 27: Select

Capt. Sam Brown will move his formidable stable of race horses from Mobile for the North about the first of next month. A correspondent of the Sportsman, who recently visited the horses, says that, taken as a whole, there is no better looking string in the country. The thirteen two-year-olds are a grand lot, that will holly dispute for the spolls with the flanging. Both the stables are a grand lot, that will holly dispute for the spolls with the flanging. Both the stable at the stables of the spolls with the flanging. Both the stable at the s

From to-morrow, when the spring meeting at

From to-morrow, when the spring meeting at Cli ton will open, owners, jockers, and horses thattake part in racing at ball-mile tracks will have a prolonged and busy season notwithstanding the ban laid upon them by most of the rich associations at the season. The tracks at Clifton, Guttenberg, Brighton Beach, Saratoga, Louisville, and ether western places, and probably Monmouth and Magara Falls, will afford ceaseless opportunities for the apparently tireless thoroughbreds to extend themselves until the blizzards of next winter drive them to shelter again.

drive them to shelter again.

Trotters will have abundant opportunities to harden their muscles for the grand circuit buttles next summer. In the Eastern Circuit six tracks announce spring meetings. The sport will open on the grounds of the New York Driving Club on May 22, and trots for liberal purses will continue at Goschen Poughkeerste. Albany, Hartford, and Boston in regular order. The Northwestern Circuit, just formed, includes Terre Haute, Freeport, Jonesville Milwautee, St. Paul, and Eu Claire. In addition, the Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohlo Circuit will aid in preparing horses for the greatest trotting campaign of modern times.

Promoters of trotting in Minnesota are advo Promoters of trotting in Minnesota are advocating a meeting for two-year-olds independent of the regular breeders stake races. The St. Faut Globe says that it is claimed that quite a number of breeders have very fine and fast cells that have been purchased in other States. These cannot, under the rules of the Breeders Association, enter the rules of the Breeders Association, enter the rules of the Breeders to show their speed. This arrangement gives to show their speed. This arrangement gives them the chance. Mr. Sherwood has a two-year-old Wilkes: Commodore Kittson has several two-year-olds by several of his stallous; Capt. Marrett has a Wilkes two-year-old; McGrath has a two-year-old by Theseus-Dr. Evans of Mianeapelis has a Wilkes two-year-old; the chighle, and Graves & Clough of Rochester have one or more.

Here Are Your Lave Letters, Mr. Huctach er On Friday afternoon William Flynn-of 352 West Twelfth street, while fishing in the North River off Thirteenth street, caught a bundle containing a pair of trousers, a shirt, six socks, two collars. five neckties, a brass watch chain. The performances of grand opera in English by the National Opera Company are to be resumed unfer the direction of a committee of leading artists, with the twitterich as the unwire director. These performances with the grand operation of the company of Market like acet, as follows. To murrow might. Tambular Threaday. The surface with the company is latent and in addition to the artists of the National Operation of the National Operation of Pooley as locally the National Acet and the State of the National Operation of Pooley of Pooley of Pooley of Pooley of Charles of the National Operation of Pooley of

O'BRIEN & CLARE'S CONTRACTS.

No Great Discoveries Made in Taxpayer | Philar's Suit Lawyer L. Laffin Keilogg concluded his examination of Secretary John C. Sheehan of the Aqueduct Board in Taxpayer Ebling's suit before Beferee Davenport in the Bereel building yesterday afternoon with the words:

Well, Mr. Sheehan. I don't seem to be getting much out of you. I guess we'll adjourn."

He was trying to show that the Aqueduct Board had shown favoritism to O'Brien & Clark, contractors. Lawyer Kellogg reverted to the matter of the gate house at 135th street. The records were quoted to show that O'Brien & Clark did not bid for this job, that Richard A. Majone had been the lowest hidder, and that the contract had been unanimously awarded to him. Then Lawyer Kellogg announced that he had been mistaken when in submitting his affidavits he had asserted that Malone was acting for O'Brien & Clark. On the previous afternoon Contractor Malone had threatened Lawyer Kellogg with a libel suit. Lawyer Kellogg said that he meant to refer to Sullivan. Bid-& Doherty, the successful bidders for the East O'Brien & Clark had bid for this work, but Sul-livan, Rider & Doberty had presented the vest bid. Do you not know," asked the lawyer, "that Sullivan of this firm is a brother-in-law of O'Brien?" No," said Secretary Sheehan, "I do not

Mr. O'Brien?"

"No," said Secretary Sheehan, "I do not know that."

"But have you not heard of it?"

The secretary had heard a rumor to that effect, but in answer to further questions, he said that neither O'Brien nor Clark had ever come before the board or into the Board's rooms to talk shout any work except that for which they had received the contracts.

Lawyer Kellorgt then went over the same ground that had been covered in the examination of the day before, and pursued the same method in so far as preventing Secretary Sheehan from explaining the whole truth of the matters involved. Once or twice Assistant Corporation Counse! Townsend interposed, and the referre was summoned to his place from an adjoining room to rule on disputed points. One of these related to the embodiment in an answer of this fact: that of upward of \$13,000,000 in contracts awarded by the Commission, Commissioners Fish, Barnes, and Kidgway have voted on but \$500,000, and of these less than \$80,000 have been awarded to O'Brien & Clark. The referee ordered the stenographer to strike this statement from the offlicial record of testimony. The matter of the contract for Shalt 13 A, in which O'Brien & Clark were successful, because the survives offered by the lowest bidder refused to qualify, was discreetly omitted. The next step in the case will be submitted with arguments for and against an injunction to restract for Section 16 to O'Brien & Clark. The arguments for and against an injunction to re-strain the Commission from awarding the con-tract for Section 16 to O'Brien & Clark. The Aqueduct Commission has passed a resolution asking the Corporation Counsel to act for it in the court proceedings.

NO END OF CHINESE "FIXIN'S," Clothes the Pearl of Pohin will Wear at

its Metropolitan Debut. The costumes and bric-á-brac which are to be used in the production of the "Pearl of Pekin" at the Bijou Opera House on March 19 were on private exhibition yesterday in the second-story front of the present abode of the 'Corsair." and Edward E. Rice did the honors, assisted by urbane Mr. Charles, the Chinese interpreter, expert, and graduate of Yale College. The costumes are ready, the singers are being got ready, and an unparalled production is promised.

Mr. Rice and his assistants stayed up all Priday night arranging the gorgoous Chinese frocks and furniture, so that the effect produced upon the unprepared spectator on entering the room was literally color-blinding. The walls were covered with mandarin coats, some of which rejoiced in thirty shades of color, which squared and curved themselves the longer one looked. These colors were none of them neutral. The revelry of primary effects rivalled the cestuming of a coon ball. In vain the bewil-dered eyes searched for a straight line. Chicestuming of a coon ball. In vain the bewildered eyes searched for a straight line. Chiness art appears to loathe uniformity.

Mr. Rice gives an interesting history of these
costumes. They have been specially imported,
he says, for his use, but the way in which he
came to get them is remarkable. He says they
composed the stock in trade of a Chinese dramatle company which was endowed by a numher of rich merchants of Pekin. A few days beione the troupe was to begin its season the imperial license was withdrawn because some of
the individuals connected with it incurred the
disfavor of persons high at court. The
costumes thus became useless for
the purposes intended. The Pekin managers would not buy them, because
of the large figures asked for them, so
that in the end the entire wardrobe was sent to
Hong Kong to be disposed of at auction. Mr.
Rice, through agents of certain san Francisco
merchants, got wind of this, and the result was
that the whole wardrobe was despatched to
America. On the day the cases left the Custom
House, the entire assortment including dresses,
head gear. Bats, caps. shoes. ornaments,
weapons, musical instruments, and furniture
was purchased by Mr. Rice.

House, the entire assortment including dresses, head gear. Bats, caps. shoes. ornaments, weapons, musical instruments, and furniture was purchased by Mr. Rice.

Mr. Rice says that these costumes, if attempted to be duplicated in America at our price of labor, would be worth at least \$75.600.

The dresses, curtains, table covers, and draperies are all of silk, and emuroidered by hand in marvello s designs with wonderful skill. The use of gold thread on a black silk backgound has resulted in some very handsome effects. Mr. Rice has two crimson silk hangings embroidered with a design of peacock and flowers, all in the most gorgeous colors, for which an enthusiastic admirer has already offered him \$600.

As the beauties of design and ornamentation of these costumes will scarcely be appreciated in a stage representation. Mr. Rice has decided to give a public view of themost next Tuesday.

The first production of the new opers will be on Monday, March 19, and among the noveltles introduced will be a full Chinese orchestra, than which nothing is more unmedications. The music of the opera, however, is said to be catchy, and the design is to keep it on the boards of the Bijou all summer.

THE MATOR'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL Provisions of the Plan Prepared by the Cor-

Corporation Counsel Beekman has prepared, after full consultation with Mayor Hewitt, a bill to be presented to the Legislature to carry out the views of the lawyer's recent message, to provide further means for rapid transit in the city of New York. The following is an abstract of the provisions of the bill: is an abstract of the provisions of the bill;
Greates a Board of Municipal Rapid Transit,
to consist of the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Public Works, to be convened by
the Mayor.
This Board is to organize and determine

to consist of the Mayor. Compirolier, and Commissioner of Public Works, to be convened by the Mayor.

This Board is to organize and determine upon plans for a road or roads for rapid transit within this city, and formulate its conclusion as to mode of construction, equipment, morive power, rates of lare, &c. Public hearings are to be held by the Board.

When the Board shall have agreed upon plans and conclusions by a concurrent vote of all the members, such claus and conclusions are to be transmitted to the Common Council, and copies filed in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. Not less finan one week, nor more than ten days after the receipt of such plans and conclusions, the Common Council is to proceed to the consideration thereof, and may at any time suggest alterations or amendments, which are to be immediately considered by the Board of Municipal Rapid Transit, who are either to approve or disapprove the same, or make other suggestions of amendment or modification. Within four weeks after the Common Council shall have first received the plans and consont of approving them and consenting to the construction of such road or roads. If the Common Council approving them and consent to the construction of the road or roads, the consent of property owners, or, in default thereof, of the General Term of the Supreme Court, is obtained in the manner provided for in the Street Strince act of 1884.

When the necessary consonts have been obtained the Board of Municipal Rapid Transit is to advertise for proposals to construct the road and equip and run it for a term of years. The Board is not bound to accept the lowest bidder, but may readvertise or award the contract as they may deem the interests of the city shall require.

The money to construct the road is to be raised by the lesse of city bonds. The contract is to provide both for constructing the road and equip and run it for a term of years. The contract is to proy the bonds in addition, the rental to be applied first to the payment of the interest,

TEN. AND TWICE KIDNAPPED.

LIFE IS RATHER EXCITING TO LITTLE LEBLIE M'CUNE.

Mer Grandmother and her Mether Alter-nate in Carryin- Her Off by Force, with No Regard to the Law of Any State. Leelie McCune, the 10-year-old daughter

of Mrs. Libble C. McCune of 140 East Twelfth street, was kidnapped last Thursday afternoon in sight of her own home. She had been sent out with a dollar to make a purchase at a grocer's. Mrs. McCune is the widow of Walter 8. McCune, who was a lawyer of some note in Ironton, O. She could not get along with her mother-in-law, she says, and, as her husband insisted on remaining there, she left him, and for the past eight years she has been supporting herself and her child on the stage as a concert and operatic singer and by giving music lessons. She lived for a time in Kansas City. then in Cincinnati, and later came to New then in Cincinnati, and later came to New York, where she sang for a time in church choirs. Friends of the husband say that she became stage struck soon after her marriage, and that his objection to the stage, not the mother-in-law, was the cause of the separation. Leelle, as she grew up, went often to see her father, and she was at her grandmother's when he died last August. Mrs. McCuue says that she was not apprised of her busband's death until some time after that event. She hastened to the funeral, but was barred out of the house by her mother-in-law, and the latter would not let her have her child.

Legal proceedings did not recover the child, who was spirited sway into another state, and could not be found. Mrs. McCune returned to New York and bided her time until the child was taken back to Ironton, when it was thought birs, McCune had given up the search. But she heard about Leslie's return, and after a detective and his wife whom she employed for the purpose had sold her out, she did the kidnapping hersell. She enlisted a sympathetic backman, and, snatching up the child while it was on the way to school on Jan. 19, she hurried away to the river, which she crossed safely in a steamer that happened to pass just then. Eafe on the other side she childed her pursuers, keeping under cover for a time, and then came to New York.

A friend of the family came to the city a month ago, found her wherehouts, and colled at Police Hendquarters to get advice as York, where she sang for a time in church

A friend of the family came to the city a month age, found her wherenbouts, and called at Police Headquarters to get advice as to what steps he should take in order to get he child, of whom, he said, ex-Judge Dean of Ironton, an old friend of the family, had been appointed guardian by the court. He was told that he would have to furnish proof, and get a requisition from the court in Ohio demanding the surrender of the child, and this he said he would do.

would do.

He had not appeared for a month, and the police thought the relativos must have given up the girl. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. AlcCune called at Headquarters aimost broken hearted at the loss of Leslie, who had been kidnapped on Thursday. One of the men who carried off the child, she was sure, was the alleged detective, who, with his wile, had rended rooms from her, and had at first promised to beip her recover the child from its grandmother. After she secured the child by her own efforts the man and woman, she says, became the spice of the husband's relatives, and were by them paid to concoct a scheme to kidnap the child again. Mrs. McCune, fearing they were going to make trouble for her, turned them out of her house three weeks ago. What proof she had that the former tenants spirited away her child she would not say, but she swore out warrants and atormed the police of their previous whereabouts. She thinks that Leslie is hidden away somewhere in the city, but may possibly be on the way to Ironton. O.

In less than half an hour after Mrs. McCune lett headquarters yesterday afternoon a stranger came in. It was the same man who had called a month before, in the interest of the husband's relatives, for the purpose of taking the child back to Olio, where ex-Judge Dean, an old friend of the family, had been ampointed guardian by the court on the day after her mother stole her away. The ground on which the guardian was appointed, he said, was Mrs. McCune's unitness to care for her child. The man explained that it wouldn't be necessary to get an order of court for the return of Leslie to Ironton, for he had rarelved a telegram didn't state and the man had no idea. He had not appeared for a month, and the

and sound. But just how of course the te-gram didn't state and the man had no idea.

A SMART ADALINA THIS.

Thieves will Give the Little Jewelry Shop Julian Meylan keeps a tiny clock and watch shop in the basement of the dwelling house at 112 West' Seventeenth street. He speaks nothing but French, and his rosy-cheeked daughter Adeline is always on hand to talk to customers. On Thursday two ill-looking men came in and wanted Meylan to repair a clock. Adeline told them to bring the clock. They took a survey of the inside of the room and left. About 7 o'clock on Friday night another rough looking man came in and asked questions about a watch. Then two others entered, one of whom was one of the two men who had called the day before. The latter wanted Meyian to go round the corner and get that clock. But Adeine looked at the men suspiciously, and fold her father not to go. The men then went out, and immediately afterward the front glass was

immediately afterward the front glass was smashed and a burly hand thrust inrough grassed at a lot of watches which were hong on pins on the inside window casins. Meylan, who was sitting directly in front of the window, grasped at the watches from the inside and rescued all but one gold watch worth \$80.

Meantime Adeline had run to the door, but found it fastened. The thieves had fied a rope to the knob, and fastened the rope to the iron area railing. She then ran out an alley way while her mother got out of the upper front door. But the thieves had gone, and only a crowd of gauing passers by were there.

The girl went at ones to the Thirtieth street police station. Sergeant Oliver Tims put some detectives on the case, but Adeline didn't need any detective. As she passed a salcom on the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street on her return home, she saw the three men enter it, together with a fourth man whom she recognized as one of the cailers of Thursday night. There was no policeman near, so Adeline went back to the station and Sergeant Tims gave her Policeman Nathan W. Putnam and James McCool, and the trio started down Seventh avenue, Suddenly Adeline cried:

"There they are now," as four tough-looking cried:
"There they are now," as four tough-looking

"There they are now," as four tough-looking men walked leisurely up the street.

The policemen arrested three of them, while the fourth started off at a lively pace, with Policeman McCullagh, who was there on beat, in hot bursuit.

At the station house the men gave their names as Michael McGuire, 335 West Soventeenth street, Iames Donohue, 415 West Forty-first street, and John Redmend, 314 East hirty-sixth street. The fourth man, who was brought in soon afterward very red in the face and out of breath, was John Thompson, 325 East 107th street. The water was not found upon them. They were locked up, and yesterday morning, at the request of Detectives Jackson and Pulnam, remanded by Justice O'Reilly at Jefferson Market Police Court. They have since been recognized by the police as well-known theves with many aliases. They belong to a west side gang called the "Rocky MAX UTTER'S DISAPPEARANUE.

MAY UTTER'S DISAPPEARANCE. Missing Stoce the Night she Attended a Party More Than Two Wicks Age.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 10 .- The strange disappearance of May Utter, the fourteen-year-old daughter of a respectable farmer living near the head of Greenwood Lake, is causing much speculation and excitement in the neighborhood. The girl spent the evening of Feb. 24, with her parents' consent, at a social party at the Traphagan House, a well-known summer hotel on the shores of the lake. At summer noted on the shores of the last. At about midnight she started for home in a carriage with two young men of the neighborhood. Thomas Ettinger and George Hazen. The story told by the young men is that when they came opposite the girl's home she said she didn't want to enter the house because her parents would scool her for being out so late, and she asked them to take her to the house of a friend at Warwick Woodlands. The young men say that they took her to her friend's as requested and left her at the door, and have no knowledge of her subsequent movements. The people of the house she proposed to stop at say that they saw acthing of her that night. The anxious parents of the girl set inquiries for her ou foot the next day in all directions. On learning that she had last been seen in company with Ettinger and Hazen her fathef swore out a warrant for their arrest on the charge of abduction. The young men are reported to be rather fast, but otherwise bear fair characters. They were arrested and had a hearing before Justice Wilson of Warwick, when they told an apparently truthful story, as above, and, there appearing no evidence to sustain the charge, the Justice dismissed the compilaint. about midnight she started for home in a car-

tain the charge, the Justice dismissed the compilaint.

It has since been reported that a girl answering the description of May Utter took an early train on the Greenwood Lake Rairond on the morning after the Traphagen House party, with a ticket for Paterson. The father followed up this clue and searched for her in and about Patersen, but without avail. No trace of her has been since found.

There is a rough mining copulation inhabiting the Sterling and Beilvale mountain region adjacent to the take, and some persons think that the girl's disappearance may be accounted for by an abduction or worse crime in that quarter. Her parents are in great distress and fear the worst for their child. She is described as ther and plump and well developed for one of her years, and baving dark eyes, black hair, a fresh complexion, and quiet manners.

The Seven Cuticura Boys

CALABRAGA CUTICURA REMEDIES

of children and infants, and curing torturing, dis out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggrescalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cura and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible

my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin discase. My little girl was troubled with Eczema and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.

ANTON BOSSIMER, Edinbargh, Ind.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are in great demand. The CUTICURA RESOLVENT sells better than any other blood purifier. The CUTICURA SOAP is praised by my customers, especially mothers, who say it is the best for GEORGE HOBBS, P. M., Collina Texas.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red. rough, chapped, and only INVESTIGATING BLOOMINGDALE.

A Senate Committee Finding Out Whether It is Charitable or Not.

When the Senate Tax Committee, which has in charge the matter of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, began work in the Chamber of Commerce resterday. The committee, consists of Senators Vedder, Raines, Low, Langbein, and Foley. Chairman Vedder rend the memorial which had been presented to the Senate by the Morningside Park Association, and which brought about the present investigation. The principal charges are that the governors do not admit the right of the State to visit it, that they reserve to themselves the election of their successors, and that they do not take charity patients or in any other way make return to the State for exemption from taxes or other privileges. The momorful states that the Society of the New York Hospital. which controls the Bloomingdale Asylum. was organized under a charter granted by George III, in 1771. The purposes of the society, as stated in the charter, were to erect and maintain "a hospital for relieving the diseases of the indigent." Twenty-six of the leading incorporators including the Mayor, were appointed a governing body, and in May of each year the members of the corporation were to ballot for and elect the successors of the Board of Governors. Different acts of the Legislature have since been passed affecting the society. Two of these gave \$16,000 annually toward the support of the society is institutions, and another gave \$10,000 a year extra to the Bloomingdale Asylum. In April, 1828, an act was passed by the Legislature which relieved all the real and personal estate belonging to the society from taxation. This was amended by an act passed in May, 1875, which declared that "such portion of the property from which no income is derived shall be exempt only solong as it shall be used exclusively for purposes for which the society is chartered." In 1879 the governors then in office were authorized to continue as such, and also to fill any yacancy in the Board that might occur from gooth or resignation. yacancy in the Board that might occur from conth or resignation.

A number of the memorialists were present yesterday. Ex-Senator Bixby, Dwight L. Olmstead, and James A. Torry were their lawyers. Lawyer John L. Cadwallader speared for the asylum, and those members of the Governing Board were also present: Jackson H. Schultz, James M. Brown, Merlit Trimbed, and Cornelius N. Biss. Mesers. Bixby and Olmsted evinced a disposition to run the investigation, and it required the united objects of Chairman Vedder and Sergeant-at-Arms John W. Corning to preserve order.

Lawyer Cadwallader admitted that the asylum did not pay any taxes, and that it denied the legal right of the State Board of Charities to visit it.

nied the legal right of the State Board of Charlities to visit it.

Lawyer Bixby said that there had been no
male charity patient in the asylum for the last
live years, and that the average fee received
from patients for 1887 was \$735. He said the
asylum had control of the streets passing
through its grounds, and relused to throw
them open to the public. He charged it with
being a public nuisance, and said it was run to
make money for the governors.

Leopoid Freedman iestified that the ground
occupied by the asylum contained 558 lots,
which were worth \$7.000 ajucco.

Connelius N. Bliss invited the Senate Committee to visit the asylum, and Chairman Velder said they would do so. The hearing will be
continued on Monday.

J. GOULD OF NORWICH.

He is a Cobbier, and the Way He Sticks to this Last to a Caution.

NORWICH, March 10 .- J. Gould of Norwich is not related to and is not nearly so rich as the wizard of Wall street, but he is a stayer. He is staying now in the lower half of an old building on the west side, the upper half of which has been shaved off over his head. Mr. Gould is an elderly cobbler. He is tall,

thin, bent, and dark. He mends shoes in the

lower story of the little shaggy brown twostory house of the Widow Bromley, which is the oldest house on the west side. The house the oldest house on the west side. The house is so old and rickety that for several years it has seemed to be trying to sink down into the mud to get out of sight.

A week ago Widow Bromley, recognizing its slinking inclination, sent workmen to tear it down. They went to work, sawing and prying, and razed the roof. Mr. Gould kept on mending shoes. Another day of work shaved off the upper story, and en the third day the huge, clumey chimney was pulled out by the roets. J. Gould kept cobbling and said nothing. So the workmen went to him and seked him if he was not going to get out. The cobbler did not look up from his work of hammering on the beel of a shoe, but he sagely shook his head and reached for more legs. At this time the house looked like a big handbox, with the ceiling of the lower story for a tlat roof and a big square hole in the middle of the roof where the chimney had been.

"Then we'll lock you out to-night," said the spokesman of the gang.

After the cobbler quit work that day the workmen locked his door and astened the windows. Mr. Gould came back about 9 o'clock at night, scaled the walls of the dismantled building, went down through the chimney hole, and slept on his shoe bench. When the workmen arrived aext morning crawied up on the top of the box, and peared through the chimney hole, they saw Mr. Gould below boally segging a shoe. They prepared to proceed with their work of demolition, but it was not long before work of demolition, but it was not long before work of demolition, but it was not long before work of demolition, but it was not long before work of demolition, but it was not long before work of demolition, but it was not long before work of demolition, but it was not long before work of demolition, but it was not long before work of demolition, but it was not long before work of demolition but it was not long before work of demolition in the premises of Mr. Gould without incurring the risk of a suit in damaces, masmuch as the cobbler's lease of the lower story does not expire until is so old and rickety that for several years it

inxuriance of bair, purity of blood, and freedom from link in May, 1800 he was stracked with a very painful bereditary taint or humors of the akin or scalp to the breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received For cleaning purifying, and beautifying the skin. little or no good from the treatment as the breaking figuring, itching scale and pimply diseases of ithe skin, vated form, became larger in blotches and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rab him with soda in water, strong linkments, &c. Finally we called other physicians until no less than six had attempted to care him all abke falling, and the child steadily getting worse and worse until about the 20th of tast July, when we becan to give him CUTICURA BESOLVENT internally, and the CUTI-CURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and by the last of August be was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the RESOLVENT about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the harrible majady

> II. E. RVAN Cavaga Lavingston county, III. Subscribed and eworn to before the this 4th day of January, 1857. C. S. COR. J. P.

Sold averywhere. Price: CUIICURA, Mc.: SOAP. 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1, Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. BOSTON, MASS. 93" Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseason," 64 pages. 50 illustrations, and 10) testimonials.

BABY'S skin, scalp, and helr preserved and beanti-

FURIOUS JENNIE WORKELL.

She has Given Up her Mendless Pursuit of

A story was printed yesterday morning that Jennie Worrell's friends called at Police Headquarters on Friday night to report that she was missing and ask for help in seeking her. It is not true. There is no mystery about the woman at Mrs. Jeffery's boarding house, 40 East Tenth street, her last place of residence in this city. It is well known there that she is in Orange, N. J., and that she knows all about the whereabouts of hor daughter. Mrs. Jeffery's house is usually full of protessionals and s never very slow, but it has been made extremely lively by the woman in question. She has been known as Mrs. Murray, the wife of Mike Murray, the gambler, and for several days has been storming around town in a hensom cab, whose driver has not been unid. Her ostensible object of looking for her daughter

ostensible object of looking for her daughter was attended by a great deal of talk about piscois and many threats against Marray, whom she suspected of having her daughter. The facts were and in course of a few days she found them out herself, that the girl was in the Teath street house and had never been near Marray.

The mother on Thursday became incensed at her daughter, and beat her. The other boarders managed to get the girl away, and secreted her in an up-stairs room. The mother, in her exchement, got the notion that the girl had gone to Marray, and, with an actual cab and an imaginary piscoi, she started on a round that included the Twenty-eighth street gambing house, the Thirtieth street station, and Police Flenquariers. This daughter, Jonnie, is not Mike Murray's daughter, but the daughter by a former husband. In 1812, when Josh Hart and Sandy Spencer were running a short scason in the little theatro opposite the New York Hotel, Jennie was a member of the company. Mike Murray was then running a big game in Eighth street. The couple entered into an alliance, On one side it is chained that there was a marriance. On the other this is denied. game in Eighth street. The couple entered into an alliance, on one side it is chaimed that there was a marringe. On the other this is denied. Another girl was been to the voman, of which Mike Murray was the father. One fine morning Mrs. Murray as the ten called herself, went down to the steamer and saded away to England, leaving both children bednd. Mike did not grieve much, and patting the children into a convent provided for them very liberally. When the mother returned it is alleged that she hunted up the children, who were being reared religiously, and told them that their father was a gambler. On a subsequent visit here she got her oldest daughter to leave the convent and go whit her. She tried to get Murray's girl but lidled. Since that time she is said to have seen Murray but twice, and she can't find him now.

OUIDA ON CIGIRETTES.

She Recommends Their Use by Women in Order to Abuith the "Heartsh" Custom of Leaving the Men After Dinner. "No spectacle confirms a foreigner's inva-

"No spectacle confirms a foreigner's invariable impressions of the want of politicness in England like that procession of a dozen ladies streaming out of a distag room without a man's arm offered to any one of them, and, climbing up the melancholy stribuse by themselves, critically insparting the loids of each other's trains, and inwardly depreciating cach other's trains, and inwardly depreciating cach other's cofforce, fans, and jewels, while a dozen men remain behind to driak more claret than is good for them and to smoke the tobacco for which their souls are sighing. If clearettee came in after the roll, this ugly and ungaliant custom would of itself lapse into descrete. Let some few women of influence introduce smoking after the roll in Lenden, and they will be able to do away with this boards habit of leaving the men alone after diener, which strikes all forsity visitors so unitary about and makes a dull and studd break in the evening of every dinner party in an English house, whether in town or country. A very great lady, capable of leading seciety, might perhaps make it possible to their scoon and gainer into one feens the many wandering rays of conversational brightness. But there is no leader of society in the old sense of those words. There are political women and a smart women, as the jargon of the day calls them, not very politely; but there is no header of society in the old sense of those words. There are political women and a smart women, as the jargon of the day calls them, not very politely; but there is no header of society in the old sense of those words. There are political women and a ward of the specific half women as the jargon of the day calls them, not very politely; but there is no header of society in the old sense of these words. There are political women and a ward and the qualifications needly. Those who have both the exprit those who have the money have not the intelligence or the power required, and so society in the old for the sound power. It had yell and the lady Granville, of

Beath of a Former Stave at 108

COBLESKILL, N. Y., March 10.—The last freed woman in New York State, Mrs. Sarah Rodgers, better known as "Old Sarah" in this village, died on Fridan. She was 103 years old, according to the best evidence at hand. She was born a sinve, and was owned by William Seyder of Cobieskill, the grandfather of William Seyder of Cobleskill, the grandfather of William Snyder of Warnersville, N. Y. She was given to his daughter Maria as part of her marriage dower at the time of her marriage to Henry Mann, or as he is more generally known. Uncle Hank "Mann, a gentleman of large landed estate and a contractor of noise in those days. An intimacy sprung up tetween Serah and Tommy flogers, a slave belonging to Mr. Enfakun, which ended in their marriage. As was the custom in those days. Tommy was bought by Mr. Mann, and he and Sarah lived and reared a family of Mr. Mann until his death, which occurred with Mr. Mann until his death, which occurred long after they became free. Mr. Mann, and his will, left a provision for thoir support. Old Sarah was the was proposed in the health of the late Geo. L. Mann at Warnersville for over forty years but for many years has readed in this village, kindly cared for by her daughter. Hra.